

GMF beta Rabbit pAb

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Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF

Primary Accession P60983

Reactivity Pig, Mouse, Dog, Horse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 16713
Physical State Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GMF beta

Epitope Specificity 21-110/142

Isotype IgG

Purity affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

SIMILARITY Belongs to the actin-binding proteins ADF family. GMF subfamily. Contains 1

Phosphorylated; stimulated by phorbol ester.

ADF-H domain.

Post-translational

modifications

Important Note This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions Glia maturation factor β (GMF- β) belongs to the GMF subfamily of the larger

actin-binding protein ADF family. This protein, which is phosphorylated following phorbol ester stimulation, is important for the nervous system. It causes brain cell differentiation, stimulates neural regeneration and inhibits tumor cell proliferation. Overexpression of GMF in astrocytes has been shown

to enhance brain-derived neurotrohic factor (BDNF) production. GMF expression is increased by exercise, and the protein is crucial for

exercise-induction of BDNF. Through BDNF production, GMF appears to play a role in neuroprotection. In thymoma, T-cell development is maintained by

GMF-β being produced by the tumor cells.

Additional Information

Gene ID 2764

Other Names Glia maturation factor beta, GMF-beta, GMFB

Dilution WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500

Storage Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When

reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name GMFB

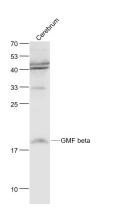
Function This protein causes differentiation of brain cells, stimulation of neural

regeneration, and inhibition of proliferation of tumor cells.

Background

Glia maturation factor β (GMF- β) belongs to the GMF subfamily of the larger actin-binding protein ADF family. This protein, which is phosphorylated following phorbol ester stimulation, is important for the nervous system. It causes brain cell differentiation, stimulates neural regeneration and inhibits tumor cell proliferation. Overexpression of GMF in astrocytes has been shown to enhance brain-derived neurotrohic factor (BDNF) production. GMF expression is increased by exercise, and the protein is crucial for exercise-induction of BDNF. Through BDNF production, GMF appears to play a role in neuroprotection. In thymoma, T-cell development is maintained by GMF- β being produced by the tumor cells.

Images

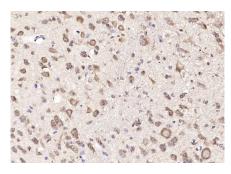


Sample:

Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- GMF beta (AP54647) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 17 kD Observed band size: 19 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse cerebellum); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (GMF beta) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP54647) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.